



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS

METHODS AND PRINCIPLES

A Text Book of European Archaeology. Volume I. The Palaeolithic Period. R. A. S. MACALISTER. Cambridge University Press, 1921. xv, 610 pp.

The prehistoric archaeologist enjoys an *embarras de richesses*; in 1921 there were published three works dealing with the early Old World, viz., *Prehistory*,¹ *L'Humanité Préhistorique*,² and the book under discussion. In addition to these the *Éléments de Préhistoire*³ has just been given greater publicity. Macalister's work is the most detailed and is limited to the Old Stone Age and to the industries that partly fill the gap preceding the New Stone Age.

The author sets himself a method of treatment and rigorously carries it out; quite in the grand style he begins with prolegomena geological, palaeontological, and anthropological.

There follows the discussion of the human remains and of the human implements in the eolithic and the three palaeolithic stages, which he subdivides as (I) the Chellean and Acheulian, or lower, (II) the Mousterian, or middle, and (III) the Aurignacian, Solutrean, and Magdalenian or upper.

A summing up of the qualities of man of these periods leads to a chapter on the mesolithic period, in which he places Maglemose, the Azilian, and the Campignian; the author's conclusions form a comparatively short chapter at the end.

The archaeological geography of Europe presents us four zones and eighteen subordinate regions. The zones are: Mediterranean, Central, Northern, and Eastern; this is good and it is well to remember that modern national lines as such had no importance in prehistoric times.

Macalister is in line with many in placing the first undoubted human industry (the Chellean) in the last or Riss-Würmian glacia-

¹ M. C. Burkitt, with a preface by the Abbé Breuil: Cambridge University Press.

² Jacques de Morgan: *La Renaissance du Livre*, 78, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris.

³ D. Peyrony, with a Preface by Dr. Capitan: Eyboullet Frères, Ussel. (Dépôt au Musée des Eyzies, Dordogne.)

tion and the Mousterian during part of the last Ice Epoch; the climatic variations that followed may be explained by the Bühl, Gschnitz and Daun stadia and metastadia; they accompany all the upper palaeolithic and the mesolithic. While more complicated, this arrangement is after all not unlike the simple one we used to believe in, namely, that each palaeolithic period fell in an interglacial epoch.⁴

The palaeontology of the Old Stone Age is clearly set forth and practically all the species represented in ancient art are illustrated by figures in the text; for reference, also, the fauna of the different sites is given in extenso; we find palaeontological tables for Chelles and the Somme Valley; for La Naulette, Spy, La Chapelle-aux-Saints, Saint-Brelade (Jersey), Krapina (very detailed), Der Sirgenstein; for Předmost (Moravia), Grotte des Hoteaux (Ain), Ofnet Caves in the Jura Mountains, and for Kesslerloch (Switzerland). A great many cross sections of the deposits at famous sites are recorded in tabular form; it is difficult to see how a better arrangement could have been devised.

The history of man himself throughout is studied with great minuteness, and each discovery of human remains investigated impartially; only those are recognized as genuine which leave no reasonable doubt in the author's mind; he uses the same method as the two De Mortillet's in their great handbook, and like them accepts and rejects with a good deal of confidence.

Not always do they arrive at the same conclusion; e. g., the De Mortillet's assign the Brünn skeleton to a neolithic burial,⁵ while Macalister accepts it as palaeolithic, probably Solutrean.

The author denies certainty of pliocene age to Piltdown as well as to Mauer; he is in this regard very conservative, leaving them as isolated phenomena showing the existence of a more or less simian man in early quaternary times in northwestern Europe.

His position on the complicated questions of middle and upper palaeolithic races may be thus stated: (1) Mousterian man was almost exclusively Neanderthaloid, and practically covered central and western Europe; (2) Krapina is Mousterian and the brachycephalic fragments may represent a westward extreme outpost of Asiatics; (3) Aurignacian man is best represented by the high-type Cro-Magnons, versed in the beginnings of art and in moderately finished flint-technique; (4) Grimaldi may be a negroid subdivision

⁴ Cf. M. Hoernes, *Der diluviale Mensch*, 1903, p. 8.

⁵ G. and A. de Mortillet, *Le Préhistorique*, p. 277.

belonging to Cro-Magnon; (5) with Solutrean times Cro-Magnon seems largely to have departed and a race of men to have supervened not knowing the fine arts but exceedingly dexterous in flint chipping; (6) The Aurignacians, however, reasserted themselves in Magdalenian times bringing with them the marvellous development in art and a corresponding decline in flint working.

It is to stone, however, that we must look for most of our prehistoric information before pottery; the author makes a refined study of all the forms typical of the eolithic, palaeolithic, and mesolithic periods. "Eoliths"; rostro-carinates; coups-de-Poing; Levallois flakes; pointes Moustériennes; scrapers; front, side, notched, humped, and carinated knives and perforators; the series of Chatelperrons; gravettes; Font Robert, etc.; pointes-à-cran; laurel-leaves and gravers—all these and very many others are described and illustrated in the text; the same care is taken in the cases of the typical bone specimens of the upper palaeolithic.

A large part of the book is devoted to art—the descriptions do not include the "Sorcerer" of "Trois Frères," but the author quite sufficiently accounts for this omission in the Preface. He sides with the school of Salomon Reinach in attributing the existence of the paintings and engravings in the caves to sympathetic magic, quoting the striking argument that the great majority of the species represented are of benevolent animals whose increase in number would be for the benefit of humanity. He admits that Mousterian man had a religion and (p. 343) asserts this as a certainty; he instances the interments at La Chapelle-aux-Saints, Le Moustier, and Spy, and the deposition of stones over the head of the body at La Ferrassie. In all other respects the author is extremely cautious, not to say sceptical, and time and again refuses to accept discoveries in default of positive proof.

Perhaps the severest criticism one can bring to bear on this extraordinary work is to speak of the cavalier treatment of the eolithic question. Fantastic theories, such as those of the "Pierres Figures" deserve ridicule, but it does no good to laugh out of court the claimants for a series of stone types which are exactly what we should expect to find as the result of use by the "precursor of man." If the somewhat irascible proponents and opponents of eoliths would agree on the definition based on technique and not on technology, less confusion would exist. An "eolith" is a stone used intelligently and not shaped in accordance with a preconceived idea of its pur-

pose; as some of the four processes, viz., hammering, cutting, scraping and piercing, must have been in possession of man's precursor, one should look for stones bearing the marks of such use; once they are found, it is germane to ask if we can tell them from the purely natural; we are able to say confidently that in the majority of cases, though not always, we are able to. Finds of eoliths, then, in geological deposits afford a presumption of intelligent life contemporary with those deposits; these may be even pliocene or miocene.

It is likely that Macalister will encounter opposition to his advanced position on Mousterian religion; the fact that an interment is ipso facto later than the strata in which the burial is made should, of course, not be made to carry too much weight of evidence but it must not be lost sight of.

In the chapter on art the aesthetic principle as a motive for making the pictures should be given a larger place; some discussion of free and stylistic drawing, with comparisons of children's drawings in the style of Verworn⁶ would be enlightening.

The book has a good many printer's errors, not all unavoidable, and one wishes for a bibliography and a table of contents "raisonnée." But all in all everyone who cares for archaeology and can read good English will be grateful for this comprehensive and authoritative "magnum opus."

CHARLES PEABODY

AMERICA

The American Indian: An Introduction to the Anthropology of the New World. CLARK WISSLER. 2d Edition. New York: Oxford University Press, 1922. Pp. 474, frontispiece and 82 figures.

The appearance of a new edition of Dr. Wissler's admirable work is an occurrence for which all students of anthropology and of the American Indian in particular should be grateful. Until the time of its first publication, now five years ago, no satisfactory description of the peoples of the New World or discussion of the many problems which they present existed. A vast mass of data had been accumulated as the result of the work of many investigators during the previous twenty or thirty years, but it had not been assembled and digested and the general results presented so that not only the anthropologist but the general reader could grasp their significance. This

⁶ Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 1906, pp. 651 ff.